The Standard.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA

TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 1858. SENATE.

The Speaker called the Senate to order shortly after 11 o'clock-prayer by Rev. Mr. Skinner. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Humphrey, from the committee on corpora-tions, to whom had been referred a bill to incorporate the Raleigh Gas-light Company, reported back a substitute for that bill, and recommended its pas-

Mr. Edney, from the committee on internal improvements, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Nantahala Turnpike Company.

Mr. Steele offered a resolution instructing the committee on internal improvements to enquire into the expediency of tendering to the railroad companies in which the State is interested, amended charters so as to give to the individual stockholders a preponderance in the management. Concurred in.

Mr. Steele called up the Governor's message, with the accompanying documents, relative to a national monument in Independence square, Philadelphia. Mr. S. said that amongst the documents was a lengthy report of the minutes of a meeting held in Philadelphia, which he considered unnecessary to re-print.

Mr. Worth asked what was proposed to be prin-

Mr. Steele moved that all but the document he had referred to be printed. Concurred in. The recommendation of the message relative to a joint select committee was then concurred in, and the House informed thereof by message.

NEW BILLS. Mr. Thomas introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of the system of free banking. Referred to the committee on banks and currency.

Mr. Walkup, a bill to require magistrates to keep a record of their official acts; and providing for their payment by fees. Referred to the committee on the judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gilmore, a bill assenting to the purchase of a site for a national foundry, &c., by the U. S. on Deep river, if required. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on the judiciary. Mr. Steele, to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Ruther o d Railroad Company. Referred to the committee on internal improvements and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ashe, a bill accompanied by a memorial, to amend the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear. Referred to the committee on banks and currency, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ramsay, a bill for the better securing the election of Sheriff. Referred to the committee on

Mr. Leach, a bill to enable inspectors of elections to receive money from privileged voters on election day, and pay the same over to the sheriffs. Referred to committee on the judiciary and ordered to be printed.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS. Mr. Edney called up his bill for the election of tax collectors, and moved that it be printed and re-

committed. Concurred in. Mr. Carmichael, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom had been referred a bill relative to the Cherokee lands and Cherokee Indians, reported the same back to the Senate with amendments, and

recommended its passage. Mr. Edney moved to enlarge the committees on railroads, proposed by him yesterday, to five instead of three each. Concurred in and the House inform-

Mr. McKoy introduced a resolution authorizing the Governor to furnish military schools with arms on the same conditions as they are now furnished to military companies. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

ENGROSSED BILLS, &C .- FIRST READING. The following engrossed bills, &c., from the House, were read first time and referred as noted: A bill to incorporate the Arendell Hotel Company. Corporations.

A bill for the protection of wild fowl in the waters of Currituck. Judiciary. A bill concerning the felling of timber in the

rivers of Cherokee county. Judiciary. A bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Tuckasege and Keowee Turnpike Company. Internal Improvements.

A bill to incorporate the White Oak River Navi-

gation Company. Corporations. BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READINGS. The bill providing for the elections of Clerks and

Masters by the people was now put upon its second

Mr. Lankford had introduced the bill at the request of many persons in his county. He was aware that in many counties the office was a poor one; but in many others it was more lucrative than Superior or County Court clerkships. He thought the office should be in the hands of the people. He meant no disrespect to the judiciary. But the office was one which exercised large powers over the people, and therefore ought to be responsible to them. They were as well capable of judiciously filling that office, as they were the other court offices he had alluded to.

Mr. Donnell said the office was quite a different kind from those of County and Superior Court clerks. The Courts exercised control, not the Clerk and Master, who was entirely bound by orders of the Court. The Clerk and Master had heavy monied interests to manage, and it would be dangerous to throw the election into the hands of the people and cause such frequent changes. He hoped the bill would not pass. The bill was rejected.

The bill to amend an act entitled an act to improve the road from Reddie's river to the Tennessee line was now taken up.

Mr. Carmichael explained that the object of the bill was merely to extend the term of the commissioners from 6 to 8 years. The bill passed.

Next the bill to incorporate the Tuckasage and Keowee Turnpike Company. Mr. Thomas explained the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Edney had heard something about the "State's

subscription" in the bill Mr. Thomas said the Senator from Henderson was a young member and perhaps did not understand

these things. He then explained that by former acts the refuse State lands in the several counties west were given for the purpose of building these turnpikes, and that the "State's subscription" spoken of had reference to those lands. Mr. Edney was a young member, and confessed he did not know much of the matters alluded to by

the Senator from Jackson; at the same time he did not believe there was a Senator on the floor who did understand them, except the Senator from Jackson, and even he frequently got mixed in his own bills. (Laughter.) The explanation was quite satisfactory, Mr. Thomas. I thought the gentleman would

not object when he understood the matter. (Continued laughter.) The bill passed

The bill to authorize county courts to establish or abolish jury trials was next taken up. Mr. Thomas was sorry the committee had reported against the bill. Its object was to stop the prac-tice of applying to the legislature from different counties every session to make the changes. A great deal of the time of the General Assembly was wasted in this matter. Changes made at one session were frequently altered back the next. The remedy proposed had been applied to other matters with entire success—in the case of county subscriptions to public works, in which the question is settled by each county by a vote; in the case of special terms of our superior courts, in which the Judge is thought to be best aware when an extra week is needed. He thought the county courts would manage the subject of the present bill better for themselves. However, to give time for consideration and to see into the practices of other States, he moved to

lay the bill on the table for the present. Agreed to. A bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Keowee Bridge Company, also passed the second reading.

FARO BANKS. A message received from the House announcing the passage of the bill relative to faro banks, amended by striking out "passage" and inserting "notification" in the last section, and asking the Senate's concurrence. Concurred in. Also, concurring in the proposition to increase the committee on rail-

BILLS, &c., ON THEIR THIRD READING. The bill providing for the payment of justices of the peace for taking tax lists passed, and was ordered to be engrossed. Also the resolution concerning the distribution of

the Revised Code. SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS. Mr. Cunningham moved that message be sent to the House proposing to go forthwith into the election of Superintendent of Common Schools.—

Agreed to. THIRD READINGS CONTINUED. The bill to amend the 15th sec. 119th chap. Rev. Code, relative to witnesses in cases of probate of wills passed and was ordered to be engrossed. The bill to promote and enconrage the planting of oysters and clams was now taken up. Mr. Ward offered an amendment substituting "one acre" in-

stead of "five acres." Rejected. Mr. Ward hoped the Senate would now allow him to exempt the county of Carteret from the operation of the bill, as it gave large capitalists a great advan-

tage over small ones. It was suggested that "two acres" would answer

as a substitute for "five acres." Mr. Ward adopted the suggestion, and offered an mendment to that effect. Adopted. The bill as amended was then adopted, and order

ed to be engrossed.

Mr. Gorrell moved that the daily sessions of the Senate shall commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., till otherwise ordered. Concurred in. SUPREME COURT. Mr. Houston offered a resolution instructing the

committe on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the term of the Supreme Court held at Morganton. Mr. Edney moved to amend by adding "and at

Raleigh." (Laughter.) Mr. Houston explained that it was merely a reso-'ution of enquiry. He understood some of the Su-preme Court judges were in favor of discontinuance of the Court, as were also many of the western members of the bar.

Mr. Thomas came from somewhere west, and knew of no such wish being entertained. He knew there was a desire there to return to the old system of circuits.

Mr. Edney insisted on his amendment. Mr. Houston would accept the Senator's amend

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted. SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS. Received a message from the House agreeing to the proposition to go forthwith into the election of Superintendent of Common Schools, and informing the Senate that Calvin H. Wiley was in nomination. Mr. Houston moved to add R. P. Waring to the nomination, and that the House be informed thereof.

Concurred in, and the Senate voted as follows: For Mr. Wiley .- Messrs. Basnight, Bledsoe, Blount, Brown, Carmichael, Cherry, Cowper, Cunningham, Davis, Dillard, Dobson, Douthitt, Flanner, Gorrell, Guyther, Humphrey, Lane, Lankford, Martin, McDonald, McDowell, McKov, Miller, Mills, Pitchford, Pool, Ramsay, Reinhardt, Speight, Steele, Straughn, Taylor, Thomas, Turner, Walkup, Ward,

Whitaker, Williams and Worth-39. For Mr. Waring .- Mr. Speaker, M. Davidson and Houston-1. Mr. Battle voted for J. W. Cunningham. Mr. Edney for W. H. Thomas.

Mr. Leach for Moses A. Bledsoe. On motion of Mr. Miller the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pell, the Speaker alled the House to order. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. Kerr from the committee on the judiciary re-

ported unfavorably on several bills, the most imporant of which are, The bill to prevent horse stealing, to make railways and steamboat lines, highways, to elect clerks

and masters in equity by the people, to pay tales jurors, to authorize solicitors to administer oaths in certain cases, and several others. Mr. Bridgers from same committee reported the bill prohibiting betting on elections with a recomme: -

dation that it do pass, and a similar recommendation in favor of the bill concerning Rowan County Courts, &c. Mr. Outlaw from same, reported the bill to administer oaths of office to clerks of the General Assembly, recommending that it do pass, and the bill to alter the mode of compensating the members

of the General Assembly, recommending that it do

not pass, and a similar recommendation to the bill

for establishing a new county by the name of Reports were also received from the committees on propositions and grievances, and on internal improvements, which will be noticed as they come up on their second reading.

RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Badham, no standing rule of this House shall be suspended unless two-thirds of the House shall agree thereto, and no standing rule be altered or rescinded except on one day's notice.

The resolution lies over for one day. Mr. Simpson, that the committee on finance enquire into the expediency of repealing the law tax-

ng marriage license.

Mr. Sparrow, in favor of Joseph Potts, of Wash-Mr. Ilill, of Halifax, a series of resolutions on the currency. They advocate further restrictions upon banking institutions, provide means to make them responsible to the note holders, require publication of their affairs quarterly, in favor of the prohibition of notes under the value of five dollars, opposes all basis for banking operations except coin or money, and opposes all connection of the State with bank-

school fund, and then only to the extent of onethird of the capital stock.] Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Woodfin, a resolution, in favor of certain entries of Cherokee lands.

ing schemes except for a surplus or revenue or her

Mr. Jones of Craven, concerning the powers and duties of Registers. Mr. Kerr, for the establishment of the eighth Ju-

BILLS READ FIRST TIME AND REFERRED.

dicial District, Mr. Benbury, to create a Military and Scientific Mr. Waters, to restore jury trials to the County

Courts of Cleveland. Mr. Dortch, to increase the fees of Constables. Mr. Leffers, to allow Sheriffs commission on Jus-

On motion of Mr. Hutchins, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its second and third readings and was sent to the Senate. [The bill gives permission to purchase not more than two acres of time and referred as noted: ground in the City of Raleigh, for the erection of Mr. Cunningham, a bill relative to the taking of buildings thereon.]

The resolution concerning printed documents, which authorized the chief clerk of the House to distribute documents to one newspaper in each town or county, was rejected on second reading. BILLS ON SECOND READING.

The bill to amend the charter of the Little River Turnpike Company passed its second reading. The bill to protect the helpless against money shavers being read, was, on motion of Mr. Kerr, sent to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill to alter the mode of compensating the

members of the General Assembly being read Mr. Simpson called for the yeas and nays; it was rejected—yeas 8, nays 103. The bill to prohibit betting on elections passed its

second reading. [Persons convicted can be fined at the discretion of the Court.] MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE. A message proposing to enlarge the Committee on

Railroads. Concurred in. A message proposing to form a joint select com-mittee upon the fishing interests of Albemarle Sound, &c. Concurred in. FARO BANKS.

The engrossed Senate bill to provide evidence against Faro-table keepers and others, was read the first time.

Mr. Scales moved the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Rejected. On motion of Mr. McKay the rules were suspended, and the bill read the second time.

Mr. Smith moved to strike out the last clause of the bill, which, in its present form, would bring the enactments of the bill in force from the commencement of the session. Mr. Outlaw moved an amendment, which was af-

terwards rescinded.

Mr. D. C. Hall was opposed to the bill in its present form, but not its principle. He wished to have fair notice given to those interested. After some observations from Messrs. Morehead

and Smith. Mr. Outlaw offered an amendment, that it should be in force from and after its ratification. Thus amended, it passed its third reading.

MECHANICS' LIEN LAW. A bill to provide for a Mechanic's lien being read, Mr. D. F. Caldwell hoped the bill would pass unanimously; it was a whig measure, and though now taken up by the democrats he would cheerfully

support it. Mr. Dortch, as the introducer of the bill stated it was a law much wanting to protect the mechanic. It secured him a lien on the tract of land upon which his labor had been expended, until his claim was paid. No harm could come to any person from its provisions; and illustrated the wrong done me-chanics by the preference given to debts due on bonds, notes, &c. He could not conceive how any man could object to it.

Mr. Kerr said it was an ungracious office to oppose the bill, but as a member of the judiciary committee he wished to state the reasons upon which they recommended it should not pass. He was opposed to all class legislation and all discrimination in favor of one class and not in favor of another. This bill makes an invidious distinction and gives a carpenter an advantage over other mechanics, which was uncalled for. Mechanics are an intelligent class, and well able to take care of themselves, and he was for letting them do so. If this lien was given to a carpenter, why not to masons, silver- smiths, painters, &c. A lein law being considered odious legislation by the committee, they reported accordingly.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell was opposed to class legisla-tion as much as any man, but he was not for allowing mechanics to be oppressed. Many mechanics could hold on to the property until it was paid for, but in this case it could not be done, and after the house was built, a deed of trust could deprive him of all for the benefit of other creditors. Mr. Caldwell warmly advocated the bill.

Mr. Dortch considered it being an old whig measure was no disadvantage. The member from Caswell, (Mr. Kerr) was mistaken in considering the bill as class legislation. The money lender is well protected and why not mechanics? Mr. D. at some length argued against the objections to the bill, and stated he knew several persons ruined by transac-

tions which this bill would effectually prevent. Mr. T. R. Caldwell was in favor of honest debts being paid; but, like the member from Caswell, he was opposed to class legislation. This was for carpenters only; but why not for others? There were sawyers, painters, plasterers, &c., who, having done some work, by this bill the carpenter would get it all, and the others lose all. He considered it unnecessary legislation.

Mr. Jones, of Craven, replied to the last speaker, and complained it was not the proper way to attack the bill. Let those opposed introduce amendments. Such a law was not unknown to North-Carolina law. There was provision in the revised code to give protection to other mechanics. He said it was the will of the people of North-Carolina to have the bill. Mr. Outlaw, in order to ascertain the sense of the

House, moved the bill be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Bridgers was always glad to see the honest, industrious laborer protected, as well as mechanics and contractors. Appeals are made in favor of honest mechanics; but not a voice is raised in favor of the farmer that carries all his produce to market. The bill was indefinitely postponed—yeas 66,

nays 48. SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to enter forthwith into an election for Superintendent of Common Schools, and nominating Robt. P. Waring for said office. Concurred in. Mr. Hill, of Halifax, nominated Calvin H. Wiley.

The House voted as follows: For Calvin H. Wiley .- Messrs. Speaker, Baird, Barbee, Baxter, Benbury, Blount, Bridgers, Brummell, Bryan, of New Hanover, Bryson, Burns, Burke, Caldwell, of Burke, Caldwell, of Guilford, Chambers, Clapp, Costner, Cox, of Jones, Cox, of Pitt, Craven, Dancy, Dickson, Dockery, Dortch, Drake, Dula, Eller, Fagg, Faison, Faribault, Farrow, Ferebee, Foy, Fries, Gaither, of Iredell, Gardner, Gatling, Gentry, Green of Franklin, Hall, of Warren, Hargrove, Harrington, Henry, Hester, Hill, of Halifax, Hill of Stokes, Higgins, Holdsclaw, Hutchins, Jones, of Craven, Jones of Orange, Kerr, Kirby, Leak, Leffers, Lewis, Love, Lyon, McCotter, Martin, Masten, Meares, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Martin, Moore, of New Hanover, Morehead, Morgan, Newby, Norman, Norwood, Outlaw, Pritchard, Purdie, Ransom, Reeves, Ripley, Roney, Sanders, Scales, Shaw, Simonton, Simpson, Smallwood, Smith, Sparrow, Speer, Speight, Stephens, Taylor, Tomlinson, Thompson, Thornburg, Waddill, Walker, Walser, Ward, Washburne, Waters, Watson, Whitfield, Windley, Woodfin-102.

For R. P. Waring .- Messrs. Badham, Byrd, Fleming, Gaither, of Davie, Haywood, McKay, Wallace, Wilson, Williams-9. The bill authorizing solicitors to administer oaths

in certain cases being read, Mr. Dula explained the object of the bill was to remedy the inconvenience of swearing witnesses in open court, and giving solicitors permission to swear

them in their offices in certain cases. The bill was rejected. On motion of Mr. Ferebee, the House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1858.

SENATE

Shortly after 10 o'clock the Speaker called the Senate to order-prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Houston from the committee on the judiciary, reported in favor of the bill for the protection of wild fowl in Currituck county. Mr. Lane, from the committee on propositions

and grievances, reported against the passage of the bill to emancipate Cresy, a slave. Mr. Davidson, from the committee on claims, reported in favor of the claim of the Sheriff of Stanly

county. REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cunningham, from the committee to superintend the election of Superintendent of Common Schools, reported as follows: whole number of votes cast 158, necessary to a choice 80. Mr. Wiley received 141, Mr. Waring 13, scattering 4.

Mr. Hutchins, to grant the consent of the State to the purchase of a lot in Raleigh for a United States Post Office.

On motion of Mr. Hutchins, the rules were suspended and the fell passed it.

affidavits. Referred to committee on the judiciary. Mr. McKoy, a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad from Fayeteville to Warsaw. Internal Improvements.

Mr. Gorrell, a bill to aid in the circulation of small silver coin in the State. Education and the Literary Fund. Mr. Edney, a bill to erect a new county by the name of Clingman. Propositions and grievances.

Mr. Battle, a bill for a new county named Dobbin. To same committee.

Mr. Bledsoe, a bill to create the office of State Engineer, and for other purposes. Ordered to be printed. Committee on Finance. Mr. Donnell, a bill to alter the terms of the Su-

preme Court. Proposes to abolish the term held at Morganton.] Judiciary. Mr. Leach, a bill to tax non-resident negro-traders. Ordered to be printed. Finance.

Mr. Flanner, a bill to incorporate the Elm City Cadets of Newbern. Corporations. Mr. Cherry, a resolution for a message to be sent to the House proposing to raise a joint select committee on the condition and affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company. He explained

that as other public works were to be enquired into, he desired that the works in his section of the State should be scrutinized. Mr. Dobson proposed to add "and the Yadkin River Navigation Company." Mr. Bledsoe suggested that all the navigation companies in which the State was interested should

Mr. Cherry adopted the suggestion, and amended his resolution accordingly. Agreed to. Mr. Flanner, a bill to incorporate the Newbern Gaslight Company. Corporations.

Mr. Ramsay, a bill to incorporate the Salisbury Gaslight Company. Corporations.

HOUR OF MEETING. Mr. Ashe moved to reconsider the vote by which the hour of 10 o'clock was adopted as the hour of meeting. That hour interfered with the business of the committees, and did not tend to forward business. He was in favor of 11 o'clock. The Senate

could sit till a late dinner. Messrs. Gorrell and Edney opposed the change. Mr. Ashe withdrew the motion

THE SPECIAL ORDER. The Speaker announced the special order—the bill to permit free trade in railroads. Mr. Ashe moved a postponement, as the Senator from Caswell (Mr. Brown) had left his seat in consequence of indisposition. Postponed till Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING. The bill to amend the act of 1783, in reference to the Cherokee Indians, and to provide the widow and children of Chunaluska with a home, passed its second reading by a unanimous vote.

[Mr. Thomas' remarks in explanation of the bill, will appear in our next issue. The act of 1783 guarantied to the North-Carolina Cherokees a permanent residence in the State, and subjected persons who ranged stock on any land owned by them, to a fine of \$200, one half to the informer. The bill repeals that proviso in the act of 1782, and secures to the wife of Chunaluska a home among

those Indians. Also, the bill to amend an act entited an act to amend an act to incorporate the Nantahala and Tuckasagee Turnpike Company.

BILLS ON THEIR THIRD READING. The bill for the improvement of a road from Reddie's river to the Tennessee line. Passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Also a bill in reference to the Keowee Turnpike Company. Amended. Also the bill to incorporate the Tuckasagee Turnpike Company.

PRIVATE BILLS. There being no other business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of private bills. Mr. Bledsoe called up the bill to incorporate the Ruleight Gaslight Company. He explained that the substitute reported by the committee was satisfactory to those interested. The blll passed its second

reading, and On motion of Mr. Bledsoe, the rules were suspended and the bill read the third time, and was orderdered to be engressed.

The bill to incorporate the Newbern Light Infantry was read the second time, and On motion of Mr. Humphrey, under a suspension of the rules, the third time, and was ordered to be

REPORTED BILLS ON THEIR PASSAGE. The bill to amend the 1st sec. of the 28th chap. Revised Code, entitled county revenue and charges,

was now put upon its second reading.

Mr. Bledsoe did not expect this bill to be pressed to-day; but if it was the desire of the Senate he was ready to advocate its passage. The bill, he said, was introduced to remedy the injustice and inequality of the present law regulating revenue for county purposes. Mr. B. then went on to argue the evils of the present system. He thought every species of property should be embraced, and that the whole ourden should not fall upon real estate and polls. The taxes should fall upon property generally, not solely upon the owners of land and slaves. He proceeded to cite examples of its inequality-\$1000 invested in land paying \$1, while \$1000 invested in negroes was charged but 15 cents. This he considered unequal, unfair, unjust. And he called upon the Legislature to apply the remedy, as they had the power. Mr. B. also drew attention to the money invested in bank stock, railroads, &c., and compared the burdens on it and on that invested in land, and asked why it was. He had heard no reason given for it before the committee, nor as yet on this floor. The only objection that seemed to be urged was a distrust of county courts; and he repelled with indignation the imputation so far as the magistrates of Wake were concerned. Mr. B. continued at considerable length, and insisted that as all property claimed the same protection of the law, all property should be made to bear its equal share in the expenses of

Mr. Steele was a member of the finance committee, and he supposed from the looks of the Senator from Wake, (Mr. Bledsoe,) he had to respond to the gentleman's challenge for reasons, otherwise he Mr. S.) would not have taken any part in the debate. Mr. S. thought he could have given the Senator from Wake such reasons, when on committee, as would have been quite satisfactory to him (Mr. S.) if not to that Senator. After alluding to magistrates, Mr. S. said that one species of property would not bear as much taxation as others, and ought not. He agreed with the gentleman that for the common protection of property, all property should be made to bear an equal share of the burden—as a general rule. But there was a necessity for discrimination which had always been admitted in the case of our federal tariff; and Mr. S. proceded to illustrate this. Mr. Steele alluded to the fact of the Legislature limiting the profits on certain property; and he contended that it would be unfair to burden those species of property to the same amount as you would unrestricted property. He remarked upon the effect of Mr. Bledsoe's policy, which he regarded as calculated to drive money out of the State-the policy had already been to drive millions off. Add additional burdens, said he, and you will get no revenue at all from these moneyed interests, as you will drive them out of the State. He contended that land and polls did not bear the entire burden of taxation-he instanced money at interest. He thought special protection should be extended over those who were too weak, numerically, to protect themselves. There was a disposition to impose unequal burdens on this class. He believed every man ought to bear his share; but he asked the Senate to be careful how they put power into the hands of the most irresponsible class of men in the world. He did not care how pure they were, he would like

to see the justices of the peace on a level with other men, where they might be responsible to the public. Mr. Bledsoe contended there was no analogy whatever between the revenue system of the U.S. and our system of county revenue. This was a matter of dollars and cents amongst ourselves, not a ques-tion of sovereign power. If the gentleman meant that the system which led to our usury laws was wrong, he, (Mr. B.) agreed with him. But he had heard yet no reason why every man should not pay for the amount of protection he received. Mr. Steele had not touched that question. Mr. Bledsoe proceeded farther to illustrate the inequalities of the system, and alluded to the county of Forsythe, as his attention had been drawn to it, in which \$1000 worth of land was taxed \$5, whilst \$1000 in money got off with \$2 40. Was that equal or just? He contended that every species of property should pay

to our court expenses. Mr. Edney concurred with Mr. Bledsoe in reference to the inequality of taxation. He suggested that an amendment limiting the amount of taxation might meet the objections of Mr. Steele, as he appeared fearful to trust the magistrates. He (Mr. E.) had no fear of them—they did a great amount of public duty, for which they received no pay-and he believed them to be as good and honest as any other class of men. He (Mr. E.) was no advocate of the exclusive privileges of money lenders.

Mr. Gorrell said that if the State would levy equal taxes on property, he would be in favor of this bill; but as the law stood he was opposed to it. He had no dread of magistrates. He objected to the present revenue bill—it appeared like an arrangement to tax land and negroes too low. He contrasted the tax of 15 cents per \$100 valuation of land and 5 cents on the same amount invested in negroes, with 25 cents on bank stock, &c., &c. This discrimination is at least the contrast of the last six years. The vo'est polled in 1850 were 1050, in '54, 1221, '56, 14-2 '58, 1620, which is the usual estimation is at least cover the above of population required for the last six years. The vo'est polled in 1850 were 1050, in '54, 1221, '56, 14-2 '58, 1620, which is the usual estimation is at least cover the above of population required for the last six years. The vo'est polled in 1850 were 1050, in '54, 1221, '56, 14-2 '58, 1620, which is the usual estimation is at least cover the above of population required for the last six years. The vo'est polled in 1850 were 1050, in '54, 1221, '56, 14-2 '58, 1620, which is the usual estimation is at least cover the above of population required for the last six years. The vo'est polled in 1850 were 1050, in '54, 1221, '56, 14-2 '58, 1620, which is the usual estimation is at least cover the above of population required for the last six years. The vo'est polled in 1850 were 1050, in '54, 1221, '56, 14-2 '58, 1620, which is the usual estimation is at least cover the above of population required for cover the above of population required for cover the last six years. The vo'est polled in 1850 were 1050, in '54, 1221, '56, 14-2 '58, 1620, which is the usual estimation is at least six years. in State taxes was unfair; and he considered it fair to give courts power to put heavier taxes upon this property already discriminated against. was opposed to the change.

Mr. Bledsoe was for striking down all discriminations, and for bringing in all descriptions of property-hence his bill in favor of an ad valorem system of taxation. But the committee had also reported against that bill, though it did not contemplate a change in the constitution or any undue burdens on the people. He invited gentlemen to examine into the question—to carefully peruse the Comptroller's report—and they would find a startling inequality. He hoped this would be done. He had no desire to see this bill hurried through. In reply to Mr. Steele's objection that excessive taxation would drive capital out of the State, he asked if the intolerable burdens on land were not driving farmers out of the State? He was willing, he said in conclu-

sion, to postpone the bill to allow time for examina-Mr. Gorrell therefore moved to lay the bill on the

table. Agreed to. A message from the House proposing to print the report of the Adjutant General. Concurred in.
On motion of Mr. Taylor, the Senate adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. At 11 o'clock, there being no clergyman present, the Speaker called the House to order without

REPORT OF COMMITTEES. Mr. Benbury, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported that E. G. Haywood, member from Wake, was at the time of his election, and is now, Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake county.

The same committee that S. E. Williams, from Caswell, and J. I. Scales, from Alamance, were residents of their respective counties twelve months immediately preceding their election.

They also reported that Augustus Moore, from Martin, will not be twenty-one years of age until

the 4th day of January, 1859. In the case of W. P. Taylor, from Chatham, they report that he is authorized to preach as a local peacher in the Methodist E. Church; that he has never had charge of any church or congregation, or any pastoral charge; that he has received deacon's

orders and has solemnized marriages.

In the case of H. W. Brummell, from Davidson, they report that he has owned 300 acres of land in fee simple since August, 1857, and in case of W. H. A. Speer, that he has owned 120 acres in fee simple for the last four years.

Mr. Badham's resolution relative to suspending standing rules of order was rejected.

RE OLUTIONS. Mr. Norwood, in favor of the executors of John

Caldwell. Mr. Benbury, a preamble and resolutions relative to E. G. Haywood, a member of the House, being "as a Clerk and Master in Equity," constitutionally disqualified to sit a as member, and declaring that the seat now held by said E. G. Haywood is hereby declared va ant, and that the Speaker of the House of Commons be instructed to issue a writ of elec-

tion to supply the said vacant seat. On the question being put that the resolutions pass their first reading, Mr. Haywood complained of the attempt to strike him first. There were 1,600 friends in Wake county deeply interested, yet he had not received the courtesy of being warned of the attempt apon the

rights of his consituents. He only asked the House to appoint some definite time, when he would be better able to defend himself than at present. It was but just and right that a day be named, and not spring upon him without warning. If the gentlemen opposite wanted discussion, they will have enough of it before the matter is ended. Mr. Benbury considered there was no cause for excitement. The resolution was presented to let the House take

what action it thought fit. The member from Wake had already discussed the question before the people, and it could not come upon him by surprise (Mr. B.,) would boldly do his duty when it came before the House for investigation, but at present he was only doing his duty as chairman of the committee of privileges and elections. Mr. Haywood considered the explanation by the

introducer of the resolution as satisfactory. He was prepared to enter upon the discussion that moment if he had his papers, books, &c., but his health would not permit him. He was perfectly satisfied in his own mind that he was entitled to his seat, and again complained that no notice was given him of the intention to introduce the resolution.

Mr. Dortch offered an amendment referring the report to the judiciary committee, which was rejec-After some further discussion, on motion of Mr. Kear, the resolution was made the order of the day

on Tuesday next, 7th Dec., at 12 o'clock. NEW BILLS READ THE FIRST TIME AND REFERRED. Mr. Walser, on the subject of poor debtors. Mr. Bryan of New Hanover, to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Com-

Mr. Cox of Jones, to prevent the felling of timber in Tuckahoe and Trent rivers. Mr. Dortch, to amend Rev. Code, chap. 78, entitled official bonds. Mr. Kirby, to charter the Fayetteville branch of the Wilmington ard Weldon Railroad Company.

Mr. Bryan of New Hanover, to encourage the ormation of a military company at Wilmington. Mr. Dortch, to amend chap. 68 Revised Code, en-

itled Marriage. Mr. Dortch, concerning magistrates' process. Mr. Dortch, to make husbands liable for the debts of their deceased wives when feme coverts. Mr. Ward, to amend charter of Union Academy.

BILLS FROM SENATE READ AND REFERRED. A bill to amend Rev. Code, chap. 119, sec. 15, entitled "Wills and Testaments. A bill to encourage the planting of Oysters and

A bill to provide compensation to Justices of the Peace when appointed tax listers. A resolution concerning the distribution of the

BILLS PASSED THIRD READING AND SENT TO SENATE. A bill to prohibit betting on elections. A bill authorizing Public Treasurer to pay Donald Frazer \$15.

The bill to amend the charter of the Little River Turnpike Company. BILL ON SECOND READING. The bill to amend Rev. Code, chap. 45, entitled Executions and Exemptions. Rejected.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Dancy offered a resolution that Augustus Moore, of Martin county, is entitled to his seat in Mr. Bryan, of New Hanover, was not prepared to vote for the resolution, and wished for time to investigate. He moved that Friday next, at 12 o'clock, it be taken up as special order of the day.

Adopted.

The bill to distribute the Revised Code to justices of the peace was read, and after a long and uninteresting discussion in which many amendments were On motion of Mr. Fleming, a substitute was adopted, and the bill finally passed its third reading. The bill authorizes the Governor to distribute the Revised Code to such magistrates as have not yet

BILL ON THIRD READING.

received copies, including those appointed by the present Legislature.] NEW COUNTY. The bill to establish a new county by the name

of Alleghany being read, Mr. Gentry stated it was a question of great importance to the people of Ashe; they had looked for it for years with great interest. The only difficulty in the way of the establishment was the want of the requisite population to entitle them to two members. But this difficulty was entirely removed by the emigration from the neighboring counties of Virginia, where the increased value of the lands left the people unable to purchase them, and they crossed the line into this State. To show the increased population, he quoted from the returns of the number of voters in Ashe county in the gubernatorial elections for the last six years. The vo'e:

object was not apportion-the asked ment w county. them Mr. G. then extered into statemen wing the long distant to be travelled to house, and showed that the line a house, and showed that the line as laid out in the bill would leave the bourt-house in the centre of Ashe could be lived the House would permit his people to erect their county buildings, and thus place them within a reasonable distance of the citizens of the county who had at present from 50 to 55 miles to travel to attend court. Mr. Gentry spoke at much length, and made a very impressive

speech in support of the bill. Mr. Kerr, considering this a very important bill, that should not be decided in a thin house, moved an adjournment of the debate till to-morrow.-Agreed to by a vote of 45 to 44.

The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 2, 1858. SENATE.

The Speaker called the Senate to order shortly after 11 o'clock-prayer by Rev. Mr. Hendren. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Humphrey, from the committee on corporations, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Elm City Cadets.

Mr. Pool, from the committee on the judiciary reported against the passage of the bill to repeal the 5th and 6th secs. 90th chap. Revised Code. Mr. Brown, from the committee on finance, re-

ported against the passage of the bill to confer ban-king privileges on the North Carolina Central Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, Mr. Lane from the committee on propositions and grievances, against any legislation on the subject of

public highways. Mr. Humphrey, from the committee on corporations, a substitute for the bill to incorporate the Newbern Gaslight Company, and recommended its passage.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE. Mr. Cunningham, Senator from Person, and Mr. Pitchford, Senator from Warren, got leave of absence for three days from to-day.

REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES. Mr. Edney, from the committee on internal inprovements, in favor of the passage of the bill to incorporate the Tuckasege and Keowee Turnpike Company.

Also in favor of the bill to aid in the construction and equipment of the Western N. C. Railroad, with amendments. Mr. Speight, from the committee on corporations in favor of the passage of the bill to incorporate the Arendell Hotel Company.

RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Cowper offered a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to enquire into the expediency of allowing county courts to appoint persons to take tax lists, the compensation to be not less than \$150 nor more than \$300, and to report by bill or otherwise. Concurred in. NEW BILLS.

Mr. McDonald introduced a bill to incorporate the Christian Gold Mining Company. Referred to the committee on corporations. Mr. Blount, a bill for the relief of persons suffering from a loss of records consumed in the burning

of Pitt county court-house. Referred to committee on the judiciary. ENGROSSED EILLS. Received a message from the House enclosing an engrossed bill to cede the U. S. the right to purchase a site for a courthouse and postoffice in the city of Raleigh, with a request that it might speedily

pass into a law. Mr. Pool moved its reference to the committee on the judiciary. He considered the bill incomplete and uscless, as no boundaries were set to the land Mr. Bledsoe explained that the lot had not yet been selected, and that therefore it could not be set

fo. th by metes and bounds. The terms of the bill

confined the lot to two acres; and the execution of

civil process was provided for. If the Legislature

should adjourn without passing the bill, the creetion of the buildings would have to be for two years more. The commission to locate said office might arrive any day. Mr. Pool did not think the act should be passed till the lot was chosen. He insisted on the reference,

Referred accordingly. THE COALFIELDS ROAD. The bill to aid in the construction and equipment of the Fayetteville and Coalfields road, was now put upon its second reading. The amendments of the committee to whom the

bill had been referred were concurred in. The question then recurred on the passage of the bill as amended. Mr. Gilmore said as this was the proper time to consider the provisions and objects of the bill, he would ask the attention of the Senate to a few remarks. He commenced by declaring his belief that the bill now before the Senate was the most important measure that had occupied the attention of the people of the State for years. It involved the important question of the extent and value of the coalfields, and whether the article of coal existed in

sufficient quantity to justify the contemplated outlay or the expectations of the friends of the work. The existence of coal on Deep river was known prior to the Revolutionary war, and mines were worked. The disturbance which preceded the Revolution caused a suspension of these operations, and for a while the fame of the discovery passed away. Mr. Dortch, to prote t purchasers under judicial Subsequently, however, a company, under a royal charter, was formed; but the events of the Revolution terminated its existence. These facts have been fully established by the Board of Trade of Liverpool, and showed that at a very early period of our history the wealth of Deep river had attracted the attention of capitalists. The troubles to which he had alluded had caused this great wealth to sleep till a later day. Many years ago, the matter was again forced upon the public attention, and it was discussed in the public prints and in public places, and the general belief became that the wealth of that region was real and substantial. Since that time the auger had been applied, shafts had been sunk, and the coal had been raised and burnt; and the result of all this has been to furnish incontrovertible evidence that the mines are as rich as any mines in the country. And not only this, as respects the quantity of the coal, but far superior to all others, in quality, as furnishing 25 per cent of oil, placing it at the head of all other coal in the market. Mr. Gilmore here alluded to the almost universal use of oil and gas, and the great demand for coal for the use of steamers, and showed that, in a small degree, at least, that would indicate the certain value of our coal deposits. And he stated that he understood it to be a fact that millions of dollars were now waiting in New York to be invested in our coal lands. He regarded this Deep river

wealth as the most important development ever made in the Union. Besides the coal, Mr. G. dwelt upon the residuum -coke-as an important element in the manufacture of iron, and as a very superior article, which

would render this coal far more valuable than any

This coal then, continued Mr. Gilmore, if we had nothing else to depend upon-and its existence in quantity and of a superior quality was sustained by all kinds of competent evidence—this coal, then, is alone sufficient to place the State in a prosperous condition. But there was iron ore mixed with the coal-iron ore of five different kinds-and amongst the number the celebrated blackband, which could be found no where else on earth than in North Carolina and Scotland. But the blackband of Scotland contained no oil; ours did, and in obtaining the iren

you obtained the oil. Mr. Gilmore proceeded to show that North Carolina had imported \$5,000,000 worth of iron at an annual loss of a million and a half of dollars in the way of tariff duties, profits to the importer, and transportation; which sum would have been a clear gain to the State if she had manufactured the iron herself. The manufacturers of the iron, again, would have been natives of the State, or if not, it might be casy to say what an immense disbursement of money would have been caused in the State even by manufacturers from abroad.

Returning to the coal: it had been computed that railroad with a single track could transport in a year coal to the amount of 500,000 tons, and this would be worth \$3,000,000. The cost of the coal at the pit would be about \$1 per ton; the freight to Wilmington \$2, thence to New York \$2 50-making \$5 50. Now this coal could come into competition with the best in the world, and sell in the New York market at \$7 25 per ton. In this connection Mr. G. pictured the general prosperity which would follow-Fayetteville would be built up-her arsenal would become what it was intended to be, a busy workshop; the fine timber in the Deep river valley would be opened up, and its riches developed; Wilmington would become a large and populous and prosperous town; exchange would be equalized and become in favor of the State. He en-tered into a calculation of the amount of imported goods consumed in the State-of the proportion of iron amongst them, and showed that by a development of our own mines 11 million dollars per an num might be saved to the State. He again alluded to the abundance of the coal crop and the ease with which it could be reached. There was no doubt of

the great extent of it—it was susceptible of proof. Mr. G. then proceeded to recapitulate the leading facts, and the argument as applied to exchange on all imported articles being against us to the amount of fifteen millions annually, and took a glance at

(Concluded on first page.)